

Evaluation of clinical manifestations and coexistent factors on toxicity of opiate in patients referred to Imam khomeyni and Sabalan Hospitals in Ardabil in 2011-2012

Abstract:

In current center, drugs problem has taken a risky and quite complex shape to itself. As well as it has been global distribution that the causes of it are: high production, increased purity and low price. Hence we intend to survey the clinical symptoms, demographic properties and effective parameters (age, gender and etc.) in poisoning caused by drugs in Ardabil Imam Khomeini and Sabalan Hospitals, and so founding now solution to early diagnosis of these poisoning with exact recognition in these factors.

Material and Methods: This study is a descriptive and cross sectional study. In current study the statistical population is included all patients who referred to Imam Khomeini and Sabalan Hospitals from beginning to end of 2011 with poisoning caused by drugs (opioids, methadone, Methamphetamine, Crack, teramadol, heroin and etc). Patients' information such as individual characteristics (age, gender, living location, job and marital status), drugs type, poisoning cause, poisoning season, physical and mental illness history and clinical symptoms were obtained from patients and entered in SPSS statistical software. Then we analyzed data by using statistical and analytical methods (Chi square and T-test).

Results: In this study 282 patients were enrolled. Among them 201 and 81 patients were hospitalized in Imam Khomeini and Sabalan Hospitals respectively. Teramadol with 110 persons (39%) was the most prevalence drug that led to the poisoning. Majority of patients with 230 patients (81.6%) were boy. The most common age in patients was in range 20-30 years with 106 cases (37.6%). 244 patients (86.5%) were lived in this city and the most patients with 70 cases (24.8%) had primary education level. Spring season was the most commonly season for referring. The poisoning case in 251 patients (89%) was consciously and 31 cases (11%) had no awareness. 237 patients (84%) had clinical symptoms. In studied patients 126 patients with respiratory symptoms, 254 patients with neurological symptoms, 177 patients with optic symptoms, 189 patients with gastrointestinal symptoms, 84 patients with cardiovascular symptoms, 85 cases with kidney symptoms, 25 patients (10.5%) with hypotermi and 11 patients (4.6%) with hypertermi were referred.

Conclusion: obtained results in this study and comparing them with previous studies showed that poisoning by drugs is the most poisoning that caused referring to hospital emergence, so some action can be done on preventing consumption and also increasing the awareness level of treatment personnel to do some care for these patients. And with regard that Teramadodol consumption more than other drugs led to persons poisoning, so this can be results from its excess sale without a prescription in drugstores.

بررسی علائم بالینی و عوامل همراه در مسمومیت های ناشی از مواد مخدر ارجاع شده به بیمارستان امام خمینی (ره) و بیمارستان
سبلان اردبیل در سال ۱۳۹۰

Keywords: poisoning, opioid, teramadol